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hemisphere. Species of this genus have been reported from Ceylon and South Australia, from Patagonia, the Falkland Islands, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, and from Vera Cruz, Mexico. A single species only has been found in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, having been described by Turner in 1892 from Cincinnati as *Cypris herricki*. Dr. Vavra now regards this as identical with *C. speciosa* Dana, described in 1838 from Rio de Janeiro. The genus *Notodromas* also receives an addition from South America in *N. patagonica*. Two of the three species of this genus previously known belong to the South Australian region, and one is cosmopolitan in its distribution. Dr. Vavra's paper thus affords further data for the oft-recurring discussion of the similarity of the southern fauna of the eastern and western hemisphere.

C. A. K.

New Flagellata from the Rhine.¹ — Eight new forms are described by Dr. Lauterborn from the Rhine and its adjacent waters. Of especial interest is his *Bicosæca socialis*, a free-swimming colony in which each zooid exhibits a well-defined but rudimentary collar about the single flagellum, a condition which suggests a possible origin for the Choanoflagellata. A colonial Chrysomonad, *Hyalobryon ramosum*, is sessile, differing in this respect from the closely allied *Dinobryon*, which is pelagic in habit. *Hyalobryon* is also peculiar in the method of attachment of the superposed loricae, these being fastened by their basal tips to the outside of the supporting lorica. Lauterborn suggests the possibility that this form may be identical with *Epipyxis socialis*, described by Dr. A. C. Stokes² from New Jersey. The absence in this latter description of any reference to the method of attachment of the loricae and to the characteristic growth rings on their distal ends seemed to justify the establishment of a new genus for the species from the Rhine. A new pelagic colonial form, *Chrysosphaerella longispina*, resembles *Synura uvella* in the form of the colony and in the structure of the individual zooids, but differs from the latter in the fact that each zooid bears but a single flagellum, and in addition a pair of long silicious tubes which project considerably beyond the colony. They rise from pedestals shaped like wine-glasses, and resemble somewhat the spines of the heliozoan *Acanthocystis*. As floats they may assist in the pelagic habit.

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¹ Lauterborn, R. Protozoën-Studien. IV. Theil. Flagellata aus dem Gebiete des Oberrheins. *Habilitationschrift Univ. Heidelberg*. 37 pp., 2 Taf. Ludwigs-hafen am Rhein. 1898.

² *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, vol. xxvii (1890), p. 76.